

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

ORDER REGULATING PRACTICE

for civil cases assigned to

THE HONORABLE J. CAMPBELL BARKER

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 83(b) and Local Rule CV-83(c), this order regulating practice applies while this case is assigned to the undersigned judge. Pro se litigants are exempt from this order. This order is not effective until signed and entered on the docket of a given case. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 79(a).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JCB-CV-5. Courtesy copies	2
JCB-CV-7.1. Certificate of interest	3
JCB-CV-7.2. Proposed orders.....	4
JCB-CV-7.3. Motion filing.....	5
JCB-CV-10. Format and length of filings	7
JCB-CV-16.1. Notice of readiness.....	8
JCB-CV-23. Class actions.....	9
JCB-CV-37. Discovery motions	10
JCB-CV-41. Settlement and dismissals	11
JCB-CV-42. Notice of related case	12
JCB-CV-77. Place of trial.....	13

REGULATIONS

JCB-CV-5. COURTESY COPIES

Judge Barker has not opted out of Local Rule CV-5(a)(9). For courtesy copies, parties are encouraged to use double-sided printing and to spiral-bind larger documents.

JCB-CV-7.1. CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST

- (a) A nongovernmental corporation, company, partnership, association, joint venture, or other nongovernmental entity appearing as a party in any case must file a certificate of interest that identifies (1) all parent companies, whether controlling the entity directly or indirectly through intermediaries; and (2) any publicly held company that has an ownership interest (such as stock or partnership shares) of 10% or more in the entity.
- (b) The certificate of interest must be filed and supplemented at the times stated in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1(b).

Explanatory note:

This regulation seeks to provide additional information for determining whether recusal is necessary or appropriate. *See, e.g.,* D.C. Cir. R. 26.1; 5th Cir. R. 28.2.1; Fed. Cir. R. 47.4.

JCB-CV-7.2. PROPOSED ORDERS

Every proposed order required by Local Rule CV-7(a) must contain the specific relief that the party wants the court to award, not simply “motion granted.” Motions lacking sufficient proposed orders will be terminated without prejudice.

Explanatory note:

A proposed order should state the relief requested with enough detail that entering it as an order of the court will not lead to a later request for clarification of its scope.

For example, a proposed order compelling discovery should specify the precise discovery and compliance timeline. A proposed injunctive order of any form should state in reasonable detail the act(s) restrained or required, the specific terms of the injunctive command, and the specific person(s) bound by the injunctive order. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d).

JCB-CV-7.3. MOTION FILING

(a) Any motion paper (i.e., a motion, response, or reply and any attachment thereto) shall not be filed with the court until the motion is fully briefed or the deadline for full briefing has passed. In lieu of such filing,

(1) each motion paper shall be served on the parties as required, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, and

(2) the serving party shall file a dated certificate of service using ECF event code *Certificate of Service*.

The filing of the certificate of service is hereby deemed, to the full extent allowed by court order and with the exceptions below, as the filing of the motion paper on that date and as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(d)(1).

(b) A motion is “fully briefed” when either (1) the motion, any response, and any reply are served on every party or (2) a motion is unopposed or joined in by every party.

(c) Within one business day after a motion is fully briefed or the deadline for full briefing has passed: (1) the parties shall file their motion papers in the normal order (motion, response, reply); and (2) the movant shall file, using ECF event code *Notice*, a notice of compliance with this order stating that the motion is fully briefed or that the deadline for full briefing has passed.

(d) *Exceptions*. The filing regulation above does not apply to:

(1) Motions in cases with a litigant proceeding pro se;

(2) Motions for default judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2);

(3) Post-trial and post-judgment motions pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 50(b), 52(b), 59, and 60;

(4) Emergency motions under Local Rule CV-7(I);

(5) Motions that may be heard ex parte within the meaning of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(a)(1)(D); and

- (6) Motions as to which a party concludes in good faith and states in its filing, with citation of this provision, that waiting for full briefing before filing could impair a substantive right (as when an immediate ruling is needed to preserve rights).
- (e) Early filing of a motion in contravention of this regulation will result in termination of the motion without prejudice. If the certificate of service filed with a terminated motion is filed in compliance with this regulation within one business day of the termination, the certificate will relate back to the original filing date for purposes of subsection (a).
- (f) If a motion paper's deemed filing date under subsection (a) is after an applicable deadline, a party may move to extend that deadline, to strike the filed certificate of service, or to extend a later deadline.
- (g) A motion paper may not be modified once served. But a movant may choose to withdraw a served motion by notice to the court, using ECF event code *Notice*.
- (h) A party may not file a sur-reply without leave of court.

Explanatory note:

Modeled on the practice requirements of many Eastern District of New York district judges, this “bundling requirement” promotes judicial efficiency in two ways. It provides the parties a chance to review and confer about a complete set of motion papers before deciding if a motion is worth presenting to the court. And it ensures that all related documents—motion, response, and reply—are docketed as a set of filings at one time, rather than as multiple submissions potentially months apart.

JCB-CV-10. FORMAT AND LENGTH OF FILINGS

- (a) Any document that is submitted for filing in the case—except for exhibits, attachments, and forms prepared independently of the case—must bear a page number on each page, starting with 1 on the first page (even if a cover page). Roman numerals are not allowed. The page number must be in the bottom margin of each page.
- (b) Every page in a document counts toward any page limitation except for any page bearing only a case caption, table of contents, table of authorities, signature block, certificate of conference or compliance, or some combination of those items. Incorporating by reference a previously filed document requires counting its pages.
- (c) The parties are reminded that only lead counsel need appear in a signature block. *See* Local Rule CV-10(a).
- (d) Any table of contents in a document should be embedded in the filed PDF. Any document that would have tabs in hardcopy should also have bookmarks in the filed PDF.

Explanatory note:

Subsection (a) ensures that the page numbering assigned by the court's Electronic Case Filing system matches the numbering assigned by a party, avoiding confusion in pinpoint citations. This order broadly applies to any document prepared and submitted for filing in the case. But the order's exception applies to documents like preexisting exhibits and to forms like those created by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The rest of this order specifies various page-limit and document-format requirements.

JCB-CV-16.1. NOTICE OF READINESS

A plaintiff must file a notice that the case is ready for a scheduling conference within five days after all defendants who are not subject to a stay have either answered or otherwise responded to the complaint. In cases with multiple plaintiffs, they may file a single, joint notice.

JCB-CV-23. CLASS ACTIONS

Within 90 days after the filing of a case sought to be maintained as a class action, unless the court extends that period, the plaintiff(s) shall move under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(1) for certification of the case as a class action. In ruling upon the motion, the court may allow the action to be so maintained, may deny the motion, or may order that a ruling be postponed pending discovery or other appropriate preliminary proceedings. A defendant may move at any time to strike the class allegations or to dismiss the complaint.

Explanatory note:

Modeled on Local Civil Rule 23.1 of the District of the District of Columbia, this deadline furthers the federal rules' requirement that a court decide class certification at an early practicable time. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(1)(A); *see Perrow v. D.C.*, 435 F. Supp. 3d 9, 15–16 (D.D.C. 2020) (explaining that such a deadline promotes judicial efficiency and the fundamental fairness of ensuring that “defendants haled into court not remain indefinitely uncertain as to the bedrock litigation fact of the number of individuals or parties to whom they may ultimately be held liable for money damages” (quoting *McCarthy v. Kleindienst*, 741 F.2d 1406, 1411–12 (D.C. Cir. 1984) (internal quotation marks omitted))).

JCB-CV-37. DISCOVERY MOTIONS

The court will not hear discovery motions requesting emergency or expedited relief unless each movant has utilized the discovery hotline, as outlined in Local Rule CV-26(e), and, if dissatisfied, has sought relief promptly by motion addressing the magistrate judge's disposition of the matter.

JCB-CV-41. SETTLEMENT AND DISMISSALS

- (a) An attorney for each party must advise the party regarding the availability of mediation, arbitration, and other alternative methods of resolving and settling the dispute. *See* The Supreme Court of Texas and the Court of Criminal Appeals, *The Texas Lawyer's Creed* II.11 (1989).
- (b) Upon the settlement in principle of a case, the parties must promptly file a notice and joint motion entitled “Notice of settlement and joint motion to stay all deadlines.” This filing must:
 - 1. Affirmatively state that all matters in controversy have settled in principle.
 - 2. Request a stay of unreachd deadlines in the scheduling order—or a stay of the entry of a scheduling order—for a specifically stated period of time, showing good cause for any requested stay of more than 30 days.Filings that do not comply with this order, including by failing to state that all matters in controversy have in fact settled, will not secure a stay of existing deadlines or support a later request to reset missed deadlines or amend the scheduling order.
- (c) A plaintiff may dismiss all of its claims against a given defendant or its entire lawsuit by filing a notice or joint stipulation pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1). *Williams v. Seidenbach*, 958 F.3d 341, 345 (5th Cir. 2020) (en banc). That filing automatically dismisses the claims or case without further action by the court, so the parties need not file a motion to dismiss. *See In re Amerijet Int’l, Inc.*, 785 F.3d 967, 973 (5th Cir. 2015).

JCB-CV-42. NOTICE OF RELATED CASE

If a party in this case is also a party in a related case that is filed in or removed to any federal court, that party must promptly file—in this case—a notice entitled “Notice of related case.” That notice must identify the related case, the federal court in which it is pending, and the date on which it was filed in or removed to that court.


Explanatory note:

For purposes of this regulation, a “related case” is a case that meets the subject-matter test in Local Rule CV-42, which requires notice to this court in the second-filed related case, if pending in this court. This regulation is intended to ensure notice in the first-filed related case.

JCB-CV-77. PLACE OF TRIAL

If this case was filed in the Sherman Division, the initial order setting a trial date assumes that court will convene for trial in the Tyler Division. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 77(b) (allowing pretrial hearings “anywhere inside” the district and requiring party consent only for trial “outside the district,” not outside a division); 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (restricting venue to particular districts, not divisions); Act of Nov. 19, 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-702, § 1001, 102 Stat. 4642, 4664 (repealing 28 U.S.C. § 1393’s divisional venue); *Johnson v. Lewis*, 645 F. Supp. 2d 578, 585 & n.8 (N.D. Miss. 2009) (holding that, where no local rule privileges a plaintiff’s office of filing or any other fact in limiting venue to a particular division, “trying an action at a judge’s duty station is within his or her discretion”); *Jordon v. Bowman Apple Prods. Co.*, 728 F. Supp. 409, 419 (W.D. Va. 1990) (“Where divisional venue is mandated by local rule . . . , those mandates must be complied with. However, where local rules are silent, this court agrees with Wright and Miller: there is no longer any requirement in federal civil cases that venue be laid in a particular division within a district.”). Any party’s objection to holding trial in Tyler shall be filed, using ECF event code *Objection to Trial Setting*, within 28 days from the initial entry of this order or from the party’s appearance in the case, whichever is later. Failure to object by that deadline is deemed consent to trial in Tyler. Any objection will be taken up in finalizing the date and place of trial, as scheduling in the Sherman Division is constrained.

So ordered by the court.


 J. CAMPBELL BARKER
 United States District Judge